APPENDIX I

CONTRACTIONS

ACCRY	Accuracy
ACFT	Aircraft
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
AFGWC	Air Force Global Weather Central
AIREP	Aircraft Weather Report(s) (Commercial and Military)
ANT	Antenna
APT	Automatic Picture Transmission
ARWO	Aerial Reconnaissance Weather Officer
ATT	Attenuation
AVG	Average
AWN	Automated Weather Network
BPAC	Blended Persistance and Climatology
BRG	Bearing
CDO	Central Dense Overcast
CI	Current Intensity
CLD	Cloud
CLSD	Closed
CNTR	Center
CPA	Closest Point of Approach
DEG	Degree(s)
DIAM	Diameter
DIR	Direction
DMSP	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program
ELEV	Elevation
FLT	Flight
FNOC	Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center
GOES	Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite
HGT	Height
HPAC	Mean of XTRP and Climatology
HR	Hour(s)
HVY	Heavy
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IR	Infrared
KM	Kilometer(s)
KM/HR	Kilometer(s) per hour
LLCC	Low-Level Circulation Center
LVL	Level
M	Meter(s)
M/SEC	Meters per Second
MAX	Maximum
MB	Millibar(s)
MET	Meteorological
MIN	Minimum
MSN	Mission
NAV	Navigational
NAVPGSCOL	Naval Postgraduate School
NEDN	Naval Environmental Data Network
NEDS	Naval Environmental Display Station
NEPRF	Naval Environmental Prediction Research Facility
NESS	National Environmental Satellite Service
NET	Near Equatorial Trough
NM	Nautical Mile(s)
N/O	Not Observed
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRL	Naval Research Laboratory
NTCC	Naval Telecommunications Center
NTCM	Nested Tropical Cyclone Model
OBS	Observation(s)
OTCM	One-Way Interactive Tropical Cyclone Model
PCN	Position Code Number
PSBL	Possible
PTLY	Partly
QUAD	Quadrant
RADOB	Radar Observation
RECON	Reconnaissance
RNG	Range
SAT	Satellite
SFC	Surface
SLP(MSLP)	Sea-Level Pressure (Minimum Sea-Level Pressure)
SPOL	Spiral Overlay

SRP	Selective Reconnaissance Program
STNRY	Stationary
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
ST	Super Typhoon
TC	Tropical Cyclone
TCARC	Tropical Cyclone Aircraft Reconnaissance Coordinator
TCFA	Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert
TCM	Tropical Cyclone Model
TD	Tropical Depression
TDO	Typhoon Duty Officer
TIROS	Television Infrared Observation Satellite
TS	Tropical Storm
TY	Typhoon
TUTT	Tropical Upper Tropospheric Trough (Sadler, 1976)
ULAC	Upper-Level Anticyclone
VEL	Velocity
VIS	Visual
VSBL	Visible
WESTPAC	Western Pacific
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WND	Wind
WRS	Weather Reconnaissance Squadron
XTRP	Extrapolation
Z	Zulu Time (Greenwich mean time)

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS

BEST TRACK - A subjectively smoothed path, versus a precise and very erratic fix-to-fix path, used to represent tropical cyclone movement.

CENTER - The vertical axis or core of a tropical cyclone. Usually determined by wind, temperature, and/or pressure distribution.

CYCLONE - A closed atmospheric circulation rotating about an area of low pressure (counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere).

EPHEMERIS - Position of a body (satellite) on space as a function of time; used when no geographic reference is available for gridding satellite imagery. Since ephemeris gridding is based soley on the theoretical position of the satellite, it is susceptible to errors from vehicle pitch, orbital eccentricity, and the oblateness of the earth.

EXPLOSIVE DEEPENING - A decrease in the minimum sea-level pressure of a tropical cyclone of 2.5 mb/hr for 12 hrs or 5.0 mb/hr for 6 hrs (ATR 1971).

EXTRATROPICAL - A term used in warnings and tropical summaries to indicate that a cyclone has lost its "tropical" characteristics. The term implies both poleward displacement from the tropics and the conversion of the cyclone's primary energy sources from release of latent heat of condensation, to baroclinic processes. The term carries no implications as to strength or size.

EYE - "EYE" is used to describe the central area of a tropical cyclone when it is more than half surrounded by wall cloud.

FUJIWHARA EFFECT - An interaction in which tropical cyclones within about 700 nm (1296 km) of each other begin to rotate cyclonically about one another. When intense tropical cyclones are within about 400 nm (741 km) of each other, they may also begin to move closer to each other.

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WIND - Maximum surface wind speed averaged over a 1-minute period of time. Peak gusts over water average 20 to 25 percent higher than sustained wind.

RAPID DEEPENING - A decrease in the minimum sea-level pressure of a tropical cyclone of 1.25 mb/hr for 24 hrs (ATR 1971).

RECURVATURE - The turning of a tropical cyclone from an initial path toward the west or northwest to the north then northeast.

RIGHT ANGLE ERROR - The distance described by a perpendicular line from the best track to a forecast position.

SIGNIFICANT TROPICAL CYCLONE - A tropical cyclone becomes "significant" with the issuance of the first numbered warning by the responsible warning agency.

SUPER TYPHOON/HURRICANE - A typhoon/hurricane in which the maximum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) is 130 kt (67 m/sec) or greater.

TROPICAL CYCLONE - A non-frontal low pressure system of synoptic scale developing over tropical or subtropical waters and having a definite organized circulation.

TROPICAL CYCLONE AIRCRAFT RECONNAISSANCE COORDINATOR - A CINCPACAF representative designated to levy tropical cyclone aircraft weather reconnaissance requirements on reconnaissance units within a designated area of the PACOM and to function as coordinator between CINCPACAF, aircraft weather reconnaissance units, and the appropriate typhoon/hurricane warning center.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION - A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) is 33 kt (17 m/sec) or less.

TROPICAL DISTURBANCE - A discrete system of apparently organized convection--generally 100 to 300 nm (185-556 km) in diameter--originating in the tropics or subtropics, having a non-frontal migratory character, and having maintained its identity for 24 hours or more. It may or may not be associated with a detectable perturbation of the wind field. As such, it is the basic generic designation which, in successive stages or intensification, may be classified as a tropical depression, tropical storm or typhoon (hurricane).

TROPICAL STORM - A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained surface winds (1-minute mean) in the range of 34 to 63 kt (17-32 m/sec) inclusive.

TROPICAL UPPER TROPOSPHERIC TROUGH (TUTT) - "A dominant climatological system, and a daily synoptic feature, of the summer season over the tropical North Atlantic, North Pacific and South Pacific Oceans," from Sadler, James C., Feb. 1976: Tropical Cyclone Initiation by the Tropical Upper Tropospheric Trough (NAVENVPREDRSCHFAC Technical Paper No. 2-76).

TYPHOON/HURRICANE - A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) is 64 kt (33 m/sec) or greater. West of 180 degrees longitude they are called typhoons and east of 180 degrees they are called hurricanes. Foreign governments use these or other terms for tropical cyclones and may apply different intensity criteria.

VECTOR ERROR - The vector drawn between a forecast position and the location of the storm at the verifying time of the forecast.

WALL CLOUD - An organized band of cumuliform clouds immediately surrounding the central area of a tropical cyclone. The wall cloud may entirely enclose the eye or only partially surround the center.

APPENDIX III

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Annual publication summarizing the tropical cyclone season in the western North Pacific, Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. A brief narrative is given on each significant tropical cyclone including the best track. All reconnaissance data used to construct the best tracks are provided. Forecast verification data and statistics for the JTWC are summarized. Research efforts at the JTWC and NEPRF are briefly discussed.

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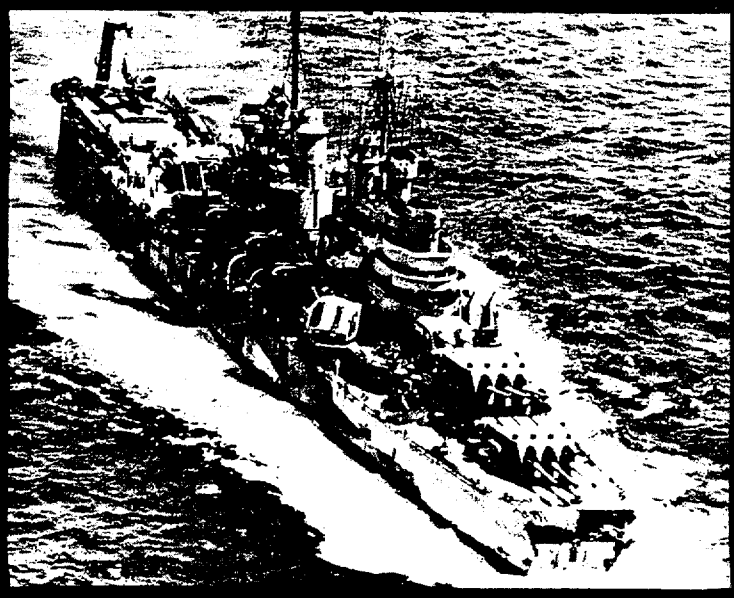

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